The GAZETTE, OF THE State of South-Carolina.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1779. [No. 2132]

New Advertisements.

To be Sold by public Sale on Friday the 24th of *April* 1779 at my Room, at 11 o'Clock precisely,

TWO Tenements and lots belonging to the Eſtate of Richard *Beresford*, *Eſq*; deceaſed, ſituate in Mulatto *Ally*, leading from Church Street, now in the Occupation of *John Statler* and *Frederick Sour*, meaſuring in front of ſaid *Ally* 20 Feet and in depth 93 Feet each; theſe *Lots* will be ſold ſeparate. *Alſo*,

A Lot belonging to the Glebe Land of the *Pariſh* of St. Philip, the Corner of *St. Philip's-Street*, and *Beaufain Street*, and fronting *Archdale Street*; meaſuring on *St. Philip's-Street* 120 Feet, on *Beaufain-Street* 158 Feet, in depth on the Line of Mr. Stocman's Lot 96 Feet and on the *Line* of the old Parſonage Lot 142 Feet. This Lot is ſold ſubject to a Ground-Rent of one hundred Pounds per *Annum*, for the firſt 31 Years, and for ever after at two hundred Pounds per *Annum*, with a fine on the Renewal of the *Leaſe* at the Expiration of 31 Years, of two hundred Pounds, and on the ſame Terms and Conditions as the other Glebe *Lots*.

A Pew in the North Gallery in *St.* Philip's-Church, No. 4.

A Plantation late the Property of the Rev. Mr. Tenent deceaſed, ſituate in Prince William's Pariſh, on the *Saltcatcher Swamp*, bounded by Lands of Mr. Bee, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Pearſon, and on the *Saltcatcher* High land, containing 903 Acres of Land, proper for Rice, Corn, and Indico, having fine Streams of Backwater; on the Premiſes are a comfortable Dwelling Houſe, Overſeer's Houſe, Barn, Negro Houſes, and other neceſſary *Buildings*; alſo ſeveral Sets of Indico Vats.

The Purchaſer may have one or two Years Credit, if required.

A Plantation of 200 *Acres* in *St. James's* Pariſh, *Santee*, joining Lands of John Cummins Ball, *Andrew* Hazell and *Robert* Salens, of which about 70 *Acres* are cleared; about 2 Miles to a good Landing and is a good Place for *Stock*; on the Premiſes are a ſmall Dwelling Houſe, and 2 *Acres* of Oats planted and under Fence.

That pleaſant ſituated Iſland at the Entrance of Charleſtown *Harbour*, by the Name of Morris's Iſland.

A Tract of Land of 600 *Acres* in *St.* Bartholomew's Pariſh, bounded on Lands of David *Strain*, Robert *Ladſon*, *James Jordan*, William Garner and *James* Parſons, *Eſq*.

A Tract of Land of 200 *Acres*, part of a Tract of 500 Acres granted to *Joſeph* Dobbins, near and between Welche's *Creek*, on the Round *O*, joining Lands of the *Eſtate* of Elijah Poſtell and Joſeph Perry.

That very valuable Plantation about 4 Miles from Monck's Corner, late the Property of Col. Isaac Motte, containing 1545 *Acres*; on the Premiſes are a commodious *Dwelling* Houſe and Outhouſes, a very large new Barn, Overſeer's Houſe, another Barn, Corn Houſe and *Negro* Houſes. The Land exceeding good for Indico, Rice and Proviſion, and in Condition to work 100 Negroes. There are now about 20 or 30 *Acres* of Corn planted, and every Thing about the Place in good Order to render it as agreeable for Pleaſure as Profit; having Plenty of Fiſh in its Boundary.

One Twentieth Part or ſhare in the Ship General Moultrie, and *Brigantine* Wasp.

The *Conditions* will be declared for each ſeparate Lot at the Time of Sale. JACOB VALK.

THE Commiſſioners of the Navy are in Want of a proper Perſon as Public *Book* keeper. Any Perſon properly qualified, is deſired to apply in writing, directed to the Commiſſioners of the *Navy*, and deliver the ſame to

Wm. Burt, *Clerk to the Navy Board.*

TO be Sold, on Wedneſday the 12th Day of May, the Sale to begin preciſely at One o'clock in the afternoon, at the plantation of John Witter, on James Iſland, all the eſtate of George Ruſſel deceaſed, conſiſting of thirteen Negroes; ſix of whom are good ſawyers and boatmen, one of ſaid fellows is very capable of wheeling, ſetting and laying out for any bill of ſcantling, has worked ſome time at the ſhip carpenters buſineſs, a very good butcher and manager of a plantation, alſo a very truſty fellow; another of ſaid fellows is a very good market man, two good cooks and houſe wenches, one a very complete waſher and ironer, the reſt plantation ſlaves; a ſtock of cattle and hogs, three canoes, one of which is very fit for marketing, the other two are fiſhing canoes, plantation and ſhip carpenters tools, three excellent feather beds, and ſundry other articles of houſhold furniture.——The conditions will be made known at the ſale.

All perſons to whom the eſtate is any ways indebted, are deſired to ſend in their accounts properly atteſted, and thoſe indebted thereto to diſcharge the ſame immediately, to

John Delabar, | *Executors.*
John Witter, |

WAnted to purchaſe, a complete Waiting Man, who can be recommended for his honeſty and ſobriety, and who is fond of and underſtands the care of horſes.——Enquire of the printers.

JAcob Van Bebber tolls before me a ſmall grey Horſe, about 13 hands and a half high, trots, is about 6 years old, branded on the near buttock TH, and on the off ſhoulder C——The owner muſt prove his property before

P JOSEPH BRAILSFORD.

TARTAR

COvers this ſeaſon, at the plantation of Mr. Benjamin Coachman, jun. near Dorcheſter, for Fifty Pounds a mare and two dollars to the groom: He is a full high-bred Engliſh Stallion, brought over here by Robert Hume, Eſq; deceaſed. There is exceeding good and extenſive paſturage; the mares muſt be at their own risk, and the money ſent with them.

ALL Perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of William Ritch, late of Hilton Head, in St. Helena pariſh, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted; and thoſe who are any ways indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment.

Meredith Ritch, *Adminiſtrator.*

River May, St. Helena Pariſh. April 15.

ALL Perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Mrs. Dorothy Parmenter, late of Hilton Head, in St. Helena pariſh deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, and thoſe who are any ways indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment to

Meridith Ritch, *Executor*,
Mary Parmenter, *Executrix.*

River May, St. Helena Pariſh, Apr. 15.

FOund about a week ago, in Queen-ſtreet, by a negro boy, a Memorandum *Book*, containing ſome continental Caſh, with ſeveral Papers. The Owner may have it again, by rewarding the negro for his honeſty, and paying for this advertiſement, by applying to the ſubſcriber,

Sampſon Simon, *King-ſtreet.*

FOR private Sale, a Negro man, about 30 years of age, he is a complete ſawyer, ſquarer, fiſherman and boatman, he knows the river well, and is ſold for no fault, his preſent owner having no occaſion for him; he is remarkably ſtrong and healthy.——For further particulars enquire of

John Richard Tallman.

TO be Sold, by Meſſ. Colcock and Gibbons, on Wedneſday, the 12th day of May next, before the Exchange; the Houſe and Lot lately belonging to the Eſtate of Alexander Peronneau deceaſed, ſituate on the Weſt ſide of Meeting ſtreet. Any perſon by applying to the ſubſcriber may view the premiſes; immediate poſſeſſion will be given; the lot is 65 feet and a half in front on the ſtreet, and extends backwards 97 feet and a half in breadth, and in depth 232 feet ſix inches. The Houſe contains eight rooms and garrets, a ſummer-houſe in the garden, and ſeveral convenient out offices, and is well adapted for the accommodation of a large family: Such who wiſh to purchaſe at private ſale, may treat with

John Peronneau.

THE Subſcriber having adminiſtered upon the eſtate of Thomas Nicholſon, deſires all perſons that are indebted to pay immediately; and thoſe he is any ways indebted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, before the firſt of June 1779, that a proper dividend may be made.

Alexander Johnſon.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, about the 24th of February, a negro fellow named Scipio, about 25 years of age, and about five feet high. Whoever delivers the ſaid negro to the Warden of the Workhouſe, or the Subſcriber in Charleſtown, ſhall receive twenty dollars reward, from

Martin Lloyd.

TO be exchanged, a Georgia Treaſury Certificate, dated June 23, 1778, payable in Continental Dollars, bearing eight per Cent. intereſt; it will amount to about 10,000 l. South Carolina Currency: Continental Dollars of the emiſſions of April and May that are called in, or a Loan-Office Certificate will be taken in exchange for it.——Apply to the printers.

STrayed out of my paſture a few days ago, a black Mare, about 14 hands high, with a large ſtar in her forehead, branded on the mounting ſhoulder VI. Whoever delivers ſaid mare to me near Dorcheſter, or to Mr. Thomas Waring in Charles-Town, ſhall receive the ſum of fifty pounds.

Richard Waring.

CENTINEL covers this ſeaſon at Mr. Henry Crouch's Plantation, at Ponpon, for 50 dollars a mare and 2 dollars the groom; the money to be ſent with the mares.

Good paſturage; great care will be taken of the mares, but they muſt be at the owner's riſk. Centinel was got by the famous horſe Centinel, late the property of John Gibbes, Eſq; out of an Arabian mare called Camilla, is a very handſome horſe, and about 15 hands high.

Sale of Horſes.

ON Wedneſday April 25, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be expoſed to ſale, at Mr. Strickland's, the Horſe ABDALLA; alſo ſeveral blooded mares, colts and fillies, ſome Engliſh carriage horſes and two Phætons.——If the Horſe ſhould not be ſold, he will cover at Mr. A. Middleton's, at Aſhley river, at 150 Dollars each Mare, and 5 Dollars the *Groom*: the number of mares will be limited, none but capital ones received, nor any unleſs the money is ſent with them. The mares ſhall be diligently and carefully attended, but no negroes ſuffered to ſtay with them.

N. B. Early in the next month will be expoſed to public ſale, about 150 ſlaves, if not diſpoſed of privately, in which caſe timely notice will be given.

Charleſtown, April 1, 1779.

THE price of Flour is 100l. per 100 lb. weight, at which price the twenty ſhillings loaf muſt weigh 22 oz. 12 drs and 3 4ths.

GEORGE SHEED, *commiſſary-general.*

European Intelligence.

LONDON, December 9.

A circumſtantial Account of part of the Debates which on Monday laſt in the Houſe of Lords.

ALL matters being now cleared for entering on the buſineſs of the day, the *Marquis* of Rockingham roſe, and deſired the Manifeſto of his *Majeſty's* Commiſſioners (originally publiſhed in the General Advertiſer, and on that day republiſhed in the ſame paper for the accommodation of their Lordſhips) might be read. It was accordingly read.

When the Marquis obſerved, that ſuch a Manifeſto or *Proclamation*, being founded on principles ſo repugnant to ſound policy, and every idea of Chriſtianity, it behoved their Lordſhips to take it into their moſt ſerious conſideration. That for this purpoſe he had made his motion on Friday laſt, in order to give their Lordſhips time to conſider of it, and to prevent them from being betrayed into an improper vote for want of due recollection.

His Lordſhip ſaid, he was a few days paſt in another aſſembly, compoſed entirely of men, when this proclamation was the ſubject of debate; when ſome termed it a mild, ſober addreſs, whilſt others, who had nevertheleſs voted in the ſame manner, had declared, that it threatened deſolation and all the horrors of war.——As to the author, his Lordſhip ſaid he did not know who he was, but he was generally ſaid to be one Adam Ferguſon, but whoever was the author of it, he regarded it as a ſavage and moſt unchriſtian performance; and appealing to the words, "the extremes of war, and deſolation," aſked whether they did not ſpeak cruelty in the extreme?

As he revolved this ſubject in his mind, the Marquis ſaid, he did not know what ſo well to compare this manifeſto to as the *order of King Herod to murder the innocents*, and aſked the right reverend the bench of Biſhops, whether they thought that a juſtifiable act? He therefore begged that right reverend bench particularly to conſider, that war, when honourably conducted, was an appeal to Almighty God for the juſtice of it, in order to bring about a ſpeedy peace; but this was a war (however it might be defended by falſe and perverted conſtructions) that now threaten cruelties and devaſtations, incompatible with the Chriſtian ſyſtem.

His Lordſhip having given many appoſite proofs of this from the tenor of the manifeſto, likewiſe ſaid, it held out *falſe, inſidious* and *treacherous* terms; it held out *protection* and *pardon*; but his Lordſhip called out upon miniſters to aſk them, could they *protect*, or did their general write them word he had it in his power?—No; ſays the Marquis, the contrary is notorious; Sir Henry Clinton writes for FOURTEEN THOUSAND MEN; you cannot ſend him *Five Thouſand*, and with thoſe he cannot protect the army that is with him.

He concluded his ſpeech, by reminding their Lordſhips of all the *horrors of retaliation*, and the condition this country may may be in from adopting ſuch *ſavage practices*, and conjured them in the moſt preſſing, pathetic and conſtitutional language, to ſtop ſhort of this method, which could only haſten the ruin and deſtruction of this country.

The Marquis then made his motion, which with his uſual candour, he grounded on the expreſs words of the manifeſto, preambling them as follow:

"That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, "to expreſs to his *Majeſty* the diſpleaſure of this houſe, at "a certain *Manifeſto* or Proclamation, dated the third of "of October, 1778; and publiſhed in America, under the "hands and ſeals of the Earl of Carliſle, Sir Henry Clinton, "Knight of the *Bath*, and William Eden, *Eſq*; Commiſ"ſioners for reſtoring peace to the colonies; and counter"ſigned Adam Ferguſon, *Eſq*; Secretary to the Commiſſion."

Lord Suffolk roſe in all the fullneſs of office to diſſent from the interpretation put on the Manifeſto by the noble *Marquis*, and went into a long eulogium on it, and the neceſſity there was for wording it in that manner; he ſaid America was no longer to be treated with mildneſs, after having joined with our moſt inveterate foes, who were determined to ſap the foundations of this country; it was therefore, he ſaid, to protect ourſelves, to enſure us the dominion of the ſea, that this manifeſto was publiſhed.

The Biſhop of Peterborough for himſelf, as one of the bench of Biſhops, reprobated the language of the manifeſto, as contrary to all the principles of humanity and the Chriſtian faith, and like a proper diſciple of his meek and merciful maſter, entered his diſſent, in a very eloquent ſpeech, againſt the barbarities that were likely to enſue from carrying on "the extremes of war, and deſolation of the country."

The Earl of Derby ſpoke with great ſpirit on the ſame ſide.

Lord Abingdon. The motion that has been made by my worthy friend, the noble *Marquis*, is ſo congenial with my own feelings, and ſo conſentaneous to my own ſentiments, that *I* cannot help riſing to meet it with my moſt hearty approbation, concurrence, and aſſent.

My Lords, this motion has been occaſioned by the ſavage ſpirit that has been found to breathe in a late Proclamation of his *Majeſty*, promulgated by the King's commiſſioners in America. I ſay, my Lords, in a late Proclamation of his *Majeſty*; for every proclamation is the King's proclamation, the conſtitution not knowing any other power from whence it can be derived.

But, my Lords, I will withdraw my eyes from this horrid manifeſto, and fix them upon the authors and adviſers of it. Yes, my Lords, the *avowed* authors and adviſers of it, ſhameleſs in their confeſſions, and therefore tenfold more wicked in their want of ſhame.

Adviſers, my Lords, who, by their own infamy, have blaſted the national character of this country, and by robbing it of its good name, made it "poor indeed."

My Lords, I have heard it ſaid in this houſe, that the tomahawk and the ſcalping *knife* were the engines put into the hands of *Engliſhmen* by God and nature, firſt to torture, and then to murder our fellow ſubjects; and why, my Lords? becauſe, like Engliſhmen of old, like our undebaſed forefathers, they refuſe to ſubmit to ſlavery; and for thinking

with Roman greatneſs of mind, "*Melius eſt pro patria mori quam vitam miſeram atque lubricam degere per ſervitutem.*" &c.

My Lords, it is ſaid, "that after uſing every hoſtile attempt to prevent it, rather than permit America to be free, we will render it uſeleſs to itſelf and its connexions;" and this, my Lords, has been proclaimed too within theſe walls. A proclamation ſhocking to my ears: ſo ſhocking, that *I* have wiſhed myſelf to be any thing but a peer of this houſe.

My Lords, Montaigne tells us, and it is true, that the ſouls of kings and coblers are caſt in the ſame mould.—What then is it that creates the difference between the king and the cobler, between this houſe and the lower orders of people.

It is, my Lords, that urbanity, that ſuperior civilization, that liberality of mind, which ought to animate our feelings, and from whence, as from the fountain head, flow compaſſion for the weakneſs of human nature, and forbearance of injury (though in error) from thoſe whom chance or lot hath placed in the link of ſubordination to ourſelves.

Such are the ſentiments my Lords, which ought to inſpire and direct this houſe:——Sentiments which have been recommended with ſo much force, with ſo much addreſs, and pathetically, by that model of humanity (the noble Lord who made the motion) that but little remains for me to ſay after him. *I* will however, add a word by way of advice to thoſe right reverend prelates, who, in conſequence of voting in favour of meaſures contrary to the ſpirit of chriſtianity, are actually plunged up to the neck in American blood: My advice is this, "liſten to what has been ſaid, go and repent yourſelves, not in your lawn ſleeves beſmeared with blood, but in ſackcloth and aſhes."——After ſome ſatyrical obſervations upon the miniſtry, the ſpeech continues:

Conſider my Lords, that that very duſt which has for ſome time been caſt in the eyes of the inhabitants of this abuſed country, is the duſt under which others hope to conceal themſelves; but thanks be to God, there remains clear ſight enough in the nation to diſtinguiſh thoſe *ſecret* criminals, and of conſequence doubly attrocious, and to purſue them until they are brought to an exemplary and merited puniſhment; criminals, who revenge themſeves' becauſe the race of Stuarts is driven from the throne of England, have rendered that crown ſcarcely ſupportable by the houſe of Brunſwick.

He then proceeds to conſider that part of the manifeſto, which objects to the rights of Congreſs to enter into foreign treaties, and thence takes occaſion to animadvert in the ſtrongeſt terms upon the parliament, as having aſſumed powers contrary to the ſpirit of the conſtitution, and concludes in the following manner: All this my Lords, is not the conſtitution; let the king be the king, and let the parliament be what it is: Let the houſe of peers watch carefully over its privileges, which are untimately connected with the rights of the people: Let that of the commons, which is only an aſſembly of men, entruſted by the people for a limitted time, preſerve likewiſe its rights; but let them not pretend, in concurrence with the other branches of the legiſlature, to that power which is not only a moral abſurdity, but a political lye. *It* is neceſſary that this ſyſtem ſhould be changed, it is neceſſary to baniſh corruption, which is its principle; let the king reign in the hearts of his people, in a free ſtate there is no other reſource:—Thanks to his miniſters, he has reigned long enough in their purſes. My Lords, *I* aſk pardon for the warmth which I have diſcovered upon this occaſion, but he who in times like theſe in which we live, does not diſcover warmth, no longer deſerves the name of an Engliſhman, which it was once honourable to bear.

LONDON. Dec. 14.

The following PROTEST, *was entered on the* JOURNALS *of the* HOUSE *of* LORDS, *on Tueſday laſt, on refuſing the motion to expreſs the diſpleaſure of the Houſe at the* MANIFESTO *publiſhed in* AMERICA.

DISSENTIENT.

1ſt, BECAUSE the public law of nations, in affirmative of the dictates of nature, and the precepts of revealed religion, forbid us to reſort to the extremes of war upon our own opinion of their expediency, or in any caſe to carry on a war for the purpoſe of deſolation. We know that the rights of war are odious, and inſtead of being extended upon looſe conſtructions and ſpeculations of danger, ought to be bound up and limitted by all the reſtraints of the moſt rigorous conſtruction. We are ſhocked to ſee the firſt law of nature, ſelf preſervation, preverted and abuſed, into a principle deſtructive of all other laws; and a rule laid down, by which our own ſafety is rendered incompatible with the proſperity of mankind. Thoſe objects of war, which cannot be compaſſed by fair and honourable hoſtility, ought not to be compaſſed at all. An end that has no means, but ſuch as are unlawful, is an unlawful end. The Manifeſto expreſsly founds the change it announces from a qualified and mitigated war, to a war of extremity and deſolation, on the certainty that the Provinces muſt become an acceſſion to the ſtrength of an enemy. *In* the midſt of the calamities, by which our loſs of empire has been preceded and accompanied; in the midſt of our apprehenſions for the further calamities wich impend over us, it is a matter of freſh grief and accumulated ſhame, to ſee, from a Commiſſion under the Great Seal of this Kingdom, a declaration for deſolating a vaſt Continent, ſolely becauſe we had not the wiſdom to retain, or the power to ſubdue it.

2dly. Becauſe the avowal of a deliberate purpoſe of violating the law of nations muſt give an alarm to every State in Europe. All common wealths have a concern in that law, and are its natural avengers. At this time, ſurrounded with enemies, and deſtitute of all allies, it is not neceſſary to ſharpen and embitter the hoſtility of declared foes, or to provoke the enmity of neutral States. We truſt, that by the natural ſtrength of this kingdom, we are ſecured from a foreign conqueſt, but no nation is ſecured from the incurſions of enemies. And it ſeems to us the height of frenzy, as well as wickedneſs, to expoſe this country to cruel depredations, and other outrage, too ſhocking to mention (but which are all contained in the idea of the extremity of war and deſolation) by eſtabliſhing a falſe, ſhameful and pernicious maxim, that where we have no intereſt to preſerve, we are called by neceſſity to deſtroy. This kingdom has long enjoyed a profound internal peace and has flouriſhed above all others in the enjoyment of that happy ſtate. *It* has been the admiration of the world for its cultivation and its plenty: For the comforts of the poor, the ſplendor of the rich, and the content and proſperity of all. This ſituation of ſafety may be attributed to the greatneſs of our power. It is more becoming, and more true, that we ought to attribute that ſafety, and the power which procured it, to the ancient juſtice, honour, humanity, and generoſity of this kingdom, which brought down the bleſſings of Providence on a people who made their proſperity a benefit to the world, and inſtructed all nations in their fortune, whoſe example of mildneſs and benignity at once humaniſed others, and rendered itſelf inviolable. *In* departing from theſe ſolid principles, and vainly truſting to the fragility of human forces, and the efficacy of arms, rendered important by their perverſion, we lay down principles of the moſt attrocious barbarity. We are to dread that all our power, peace, and opulence, ſhould vaniſh like a dream, and that the cruelties which we think ſafe to exerciſe, becauſe their immediate object is remote, be brought to the coaſts, perhaps to the boſom of this kingdom.

3dly, Becauſe, if the explanation given in debate, be expreſſive of the true ſenſe of the article in the manifeſto, ſuch explanation ought to be made, and by as high authority as that under which the exceptionable article was originally publiſhed. The natural and obvious ſenſe indicates, that the extremes of war had hitherto been checked; that his Majeſty's Generals had hitherto forborne (upon principles of benignity and policy) to deſolate the country; but that the whole nature, and future conduct of the war, muſt be changed, in order to render the American acceſſion as little avail to France as poſſible. This, in our apprehenſion, conveys a menace of carrying the war to extremes and to deſolation, or it means nothing. And as ſome ſpeeches in the houſe (however palliated) and as ſome acts of ſingular cruelty, and perfectly conformable to the apparent ideas in the Manifeſto, have lately been exerciſed, it becomes the more neceſſary, for the ſafety and honour of this nation, that this explanation ſhould be made. As it is refuſed, we have only to clear ourſelves to our conſciences, to our country, to our neighbours, and to every individual who may ſuffer in conſequence of this attrocious menace, of all part in the guilt or in the evils that may become its puniſhment. And we chuſe to draw ourſelves out, and diſtinguiſh ourſelves to poſterity, as not being the firſt to renew, to approve, or to tolerate the return of that ferocity and barbariſm, which a beneficent religion, enlightened manners, and true military honour, had for a long time baniſhed from the Chriſtian world.

Camden,	Abergavenny,	Effingham,
Portland,	Abingdon,	Wycombe,
Beaulieu,	Tankerville,	Ponſonby,
Scarborough,	Forteſcue,	Graſton,
Rockingham,	Manchester,	Craven,
Bolton,	De Ferrers,	*Devonſhire*,
Fitzwilliam,	Ferrers,	Cholmondeley,
Stanhope,	Derby,	Foley,
J. St. Aſaph,	Richmond,	Harcourt,
Radnor,	Spencer,	Egremont.

The exertion of the Minority will be entirely unleſs. The ſenators who have uniformly countenanced *binding* ſubjects in *all caſes whatſoever*, will continue their ſupport of the moſt *abandoned* adminiſtration that ever diſgraced this country. It remains with the people to conſider whether they are, by *duty*, *allegiance*, or any other tie, obliged to ſuffer this country to be entirely deſtroyed, to gratify a few *Scotch novices* in the art of government, whoſe relations were hanged at Kennington Common, for ſupporting the Pretender, and the Popiſh religion?

No true Engliſhman can avoid being affected at the preſent diſtreſſes of the people; no change of government can make us ſo truly miſerable as we are at preſent. *Taxes* encreaſing, *trade* ruined, the labourers *begging*, the *miniſters* and *ſenators* increaſing their *riches* by the public misfortunes, and his——receiving ten hundred thouſand pounds every year to corrupt our ſenates, who happily ſhare the ſpoils with *flinty* ſouls, and laugh at any pretenſions to public virtue.

The approbation ſhewn to Governor Johnſtone, for his *extraordinary* and *faithful* ſervices in America, while it *reflects* high honour on a Great Perſonage, clears up to the nation, from whence all corruptions, all our misfortunes, take their place.

Governing by *departments*, and Miniſters meanly receiving, ſervilely obeying prepoſterous *orders*, from *perſons* who had never been out of their mother's chamber, have been the ruin of this nation.

We hear that the gallant Sir Heory Clinton, in conſequence of his taking *Egg* iſland, will be honoured with an *ovation*.

December 16.

On Friday laſt, at the Court of Admiralty, at Doctors Commons, were condemned eighteen French prizes, among whom were a French Eaſt-Indiaman of great value, taken by his Majeſty's ſhip the Porcupine, Capt. Finch, and another, together with ſeveral rich ſhips from Hiſpaniola, and St. Domingo. There was only one American ſhip condemned. A claim was given for a Frenchman, owner of the Pere Adam, a ſhip ſeized before the declaration of repriſals; but the court rejected the claim, becauſe a commiſſion of general repriſals is ſtronger than even a declaration of war, authorizing to ſeize the goods of the foreign ſubjects every where, and immediately; whereas by treaty in caſe of declaration of war, there are ſix months allowed to remove their perſons and properties: beſides this, the King of France publicly declared, on the 10th of June laſt, hoſtilities againſt England, ſo that the claimant had no *perſona ſtandi in judicio*; or no civil right to plead: the two countries being engaged in an actual war.

On Saturday a courier arrived from *Madrid*, in ten days, who went out, it is ſuppoſed, to demand a categorical anſwer, whether that Court is determined to take a deciſive part with France; the particulars have not yet tranſpired, but if we may form a Judgment from the coolneſs yeſterday ſhewn from a great perſonage to the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, the anſwer was hoſtile to this country.

Letters from Breſt of the 21ſt ult. adviſe, that of eight ſhips that were out at ſea, five are returned into Breſt harbour; M. de la Motte Piquet is ſtill out with three. Six ſhips will ſoon be ſent out, viz. two for the Channel, two for the coaſt of Guinea, and two for our Colonies; beſides their compliment of men, they are to carry 100 ſoldiers and ſome field pieces.

DECEMBER 19.

The Paris Gazette, of the 27th ult. gives an account of an engagement, on the 20th of October, between a French ſhip, named the Triton, of 64 guns, and an Engliſh ſhip of war, which they ſay was at leaſt of equal force. The action laſted three hours and three quarters, when a gale ariſing they were parted. The French Captain, the Count de *Ligondez*, had his right thumb ſhot off, and received a ball in his ſhoulder, thirteen men killed, and about twenty wounded. His Majeſty has ſhewn marks of his ſatisfaction to Count de *Ligondez*, and all the other Officers, for their valiant behaviour.

Thoſe Reverend Prelates who would not juſtify by their votes, the burning of churches, the demoliſhing of villages and cottages, the murdering of old men, the ſlaughtering of innocent children and defenceleſs women, the raviſhing of virgins, and the whole train of miſchief this unnatural war is full of, certainly merit the approbation of the public;——but why ſtop half way in the progreſs to righteouſneſs? Why not act as the humane Biſhops of Peterborough and St. Aſaph did, who honeſtly appeared at the Minority head of the friends of true religion and humanity? Had they been joined by the reſt of their of their brethren, the cringing ſycophants of the Court, might have been conquered, and the auguſt Aſſembly have for ever deſtroyed the bitter ſarcaſm of the witty Cheſterfield, who compared it to St. Luke's Hoſpital. Not to vote openly and courageouſly for what is right and commendable, is to betray the cauſe of truth and virtue. A *Non Liquet* was never permitted in the free Republics of Greece and Rome. And I am afraid the irreligious profligate will inſinuate, that theſe Reverend Fathers were but artful trimmers and occaſional patriots, whoſe minds were much employed upon tranſactions, to act conſiſtently for the public welfare.

Yeſterday his Majeſty was pleaſed to create Admiral Hughes Knight of the Bath, and inveſted him with the vacant Ribbon and Enſign of the Order, belonging to the late Sir Montague, after which he kiſſed his Majeſty's hand.

December 20.

The Captains of the Oporto ſhips have all wrote home for the merchants to inſure, as there are two fleets of frigates, &c. cruizing to intercept them, and it is feared ſome of them will drop into the hands of the ennemy, as only one ſhip is as yet appointed to be their convoy.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the Right Honourable Charles Jenkinſon, to be his Majeſty's Secretary at war.

The Lord Chancellor has refuſed to let the bill for trying Admiral Keppel be hurried through the Houſe in a day, as was the caſe in the Commons; in conſequence of which the adjournment will not take place till after Tueſday next.

The four bomb veſſels, and two fire ſhips, which are ordered to be got ready by the month of February, are to compoſe part of the fleet for America next ſpring, which is to be the moſt formidable this country ever ſent to that part of the world.—*If none are interrupted.*

PORTSMOUTH, December 19, 1779.

Yeſterday morning Admiral Lord Shuldham hoiſted his flag on board the Foudroyant man of war, he being appointed to command the ſquadron to cruize in the channel, inſtead of Captain Lockhart Roſs, who is ſuperſeded, on account of Admiral *Keppel's* Court Martial.

Moſt of the Captains that were in Admiral Keppel's *fleet* are ſuperſeded, and others appointed; as are alſo nineteen Maſters of the ſaid fleet, on account of the approaching Court Martial.

Sir Hugh Palliſer is arrived here, in order to collect evidences to ſupport his allegations againſt Admiral Keppel.

The Convert (lately called La Pallas French frigate) of 32 guns, is commiſſioned, and the command of her given to Captain Hallam.

The Betſey, Holiday, is arrived here from Rochelle, being one of the tranſports that carried the inhabitants of St. Pierre to France. On their arrival at Rochelle they were immediately landed, but neither Captain Holiday or his people were permitted on ſhore or have any communication whatever.

LONDON, December 21.

The King is in great expectations of ſomething being effected by the magnanimous Clinton. Let us remember his achievements at Sullivant's iſland, which a witty bard, in a poem called the *conquerors*, relates in the following facetious manner:

"Bold Parker's, Clinton's tardy *coup de main*,
"Our Britiſh arms with loſs degrade and ſtain;
"For *twenty* days about Long Iſland's ſhores,
"Our Gen'ral ſleeps, nor ſoundings yet explores.
"Sir Peter's ſhips attack the fatal place,
"An unknown ford ſtops Clinton's fiery pace;
"Both are repuls'd, our fleets and men deſtroy'd,
"Give *gloomy* proſpect of the Chiefs employ'd.
"*Laird William* too, on his *loſt* country fires,
"In rage to think *Scotch* government expires;
"Theſe drowſy, *ling'ring* movements, weak and vain,
"Commanders dare pronounce a *coup de main*;
"They'd loſt their *heads* in any former reign."*

The defeat at Sullivant's Iſland happened the 28th of June 1776. There were eight ſhips of war, including the Thunder bomb. The Acteon frigate was loſt, and all the ſhipping ſuffered greatly. What comfort muſt ariſe to the Engliſh nation to ſee the General who ſo glorioufly conducted this wonderful expedition, at the head of a large army? But borough intereſt can make a ſhoeblack a General.

* *This Bard has not done juſtice to the character of Sir Peter Parker, whoſe bravery, intrepidity and good conduct, on the 28th of June, 1776, is acknowledged, and revered, by every one who was witneſs of his ſpirited attack and timely retreat.*

From the London General Advertiser.

To the Charitable and humane, whom Providence hath bleſſed with affluence.

The humble petition of *George* P—, of the pariſh of *Saint James*, Weſtminſter, in the county of Middleſex, *button maker*,

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioner hath carried on, uſed and exerciſed, for many years paſt, the buſineſs of *button-making* to a very great extent, and employed many *artiſts* and handy *craftſmen* in that manufactory.

That your petitioner was enabled to carry on ſuch buſineſs extenſively, by a ſupply of large ſums of money annually received by him from ſome farms, lands, hereditaments, and appurtenances, on *the other ſide the water*, which devolved to your petitioner on the deceaſe of his *grandfather*, and by his *wife's fortune*, which he received of his mother in law, *Mrs. M——n*, a conſiderable dealer in lace, in the *ſea country*, on his marriage.

That the ſervants of thirteen of the ſaid *farms*, by the perſuaſion of ſome *ſwindlers*, *neceſſitous lawyers*, and others, have been adviſed to withhold the payment of their rent, and diſpute your petitioner's title to the ſaid *farms*, and your petitioner hath not only been *kept out of the receipt of ſuch rents* but hath laid out and expended very conſiderable ſums of money in carrying on law ſuits, to compel the payment of the ſaid rents, and a delivery up to your petitioner of ſuch farms, &c. That through the *knavery* or *inability* of the *lawyers*, and *other perſons employed by your petitioner* in ſuch law-ſuits, *the farmers have obtained verdicts* againſt your *petitioner in all the actions*, and they now hold the poſſeſſion of the ſaid *thirteen farms*, in utter violation of your petitioner's *juſt right and title thereto*. And your petitioner hath lately received notice from his other tenants, that they mean to withhold the payment of their rent, and diſpute your petitioner's title on the ſame pretence.

That your petitioner is utterly unable to carry on any further law ſuits, having expended all his fortune, and by a circulation of paper (to keep up his credit hitherto) hath overdrawn himſelf, and is unable to diſcharge the amount of thoſe draughts, which will become due in a few days.

That your petitioner has a large family, conſiſting of himſelf, a wife, and eleven children, and unleſs he is ſpeedily aſſiſted with the charitable contributions of the rich and humane, the diſtreſſes of himſelf and family will be too great for them to bear, and your petitioner will be reduced to the dire neceſſity of becoming a bankrupt, and throwing himſelf and family on the pariſh for ſupport.

That your petitioner hath brought up his family in the *proteſtant religion*; and although a perſon who is a foreigner hath lately taken the advantage of your petitioner's proverty, by tempting your petitioner and his family (at 10l. a head) to turn Roman Catholics, your petitioner, in ſpite of his wants, actually refuſed the ſaid offer.

Your petitioner, therefore, humbly prays ſuch benefactions as may be thought proper by the charitable and humane.

And your petitioner will pray, &c.

Benefactions will be received by Mr. Boreas, at Bushy-hut alehouſe, near Hampton; Mr. Maiden, near the Cricketers Richmond; Mr. Pinchey near Hedge lane, and at the Hampſhire Hog, Hammerſmith.

WE hear the *time agreed* upon by Jemmy Twitcher and *Sartine* for the parading of the French ſquadron at the mouth of the Channel, *expires* in a few days, when *they* are to retire into port, and Sir Heu!—with a ſquadron is to *relieve* him. They are neither of them to do any miſchief on that ſtation, but purely ſupport the *honour* of the naval Miniſters, and laugh at the credulous people on both ſides the Channel. It is preſumed that our *prudent* Admiral will provide himſelf with a ſufficient ſtock of *knotting* and *ſplicing* on this *amicable* cruize, that he may have no occaſion to lye by upon another emergency. Query, whether Sir Hugh's ſhip was not too well manned, or ſhe might otherwiſe have ſpoiled his *ſplicing* by *running away* with him *into action?* A tardy Commander ſhould be always put into a briſk veſſel; and if that did not anſwer, he ſhould be provided with *rope* that never wants ſplicing, but laſts *for life*.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 24.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in juſt puniſhment of our manifold tranſgreſſions, it hath pleaſed the Supreme Diſpoſer of all events to viſit theſe United States with a calamitous war, through which his divine providence hath hitherto in a wonderful manner conducted us, ſo that we might acknowledge that the race is not to the ſwift, nor the battle to the ſtrong: AND WHEREAS, notwithſtanding the chaſtiſements received and benefits beſtowed, too few have been ſufficiently awakened to a ſenſe of their guilt, or warmed with gratitude, or taught to amend their lives and turn from their ſins, that ſo he might turn from his wrath: AND WHEREAS, from a conſciouſneſs of what we have merited at his hands, and an apprehenſion that the malevolence of our diſappointed enemies, like the incredulity of Pharaoh, may be uſed as the ſcourge of Omnipotence to vindicate his ſlighted Majeſty, there is reaſon to fear that he may permit much of our land to become the prey of the ſpoiler, our borders be ravaged, and our habitations deſtroyed:

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the ſeveral States to appoint the firſt Thurſday in May next to be a day of Faſting, Humiliation, and Prayer to Almighty God, that he will be pleaſed to avert thoſe impending calamities which we have but too well deſerved: That he will grant us his grace to repent of our ſins, and amend our lives according to his holy word: That he will continue that wonderful protection which hath led us through the paths of danger and diſtreſs: That he will be a huſband to the widow, and a father to the fatherleſs children, who weep over the barbarities of a ſavage enemy: That he will grant us patience in ſuffering, and fortitude in adverſity: That he will inſpire us with humility, moderation, and gratitude in proſperous circumſtances: That he will give wiſdom to our councils, firmneſs to our reſolutions, and victory to our arms: That he will bleſs the labours of the huſbandman, and pour forth abundance, ſo that we may enjoy the fruits of the earth in due ſeaſon: That he will cauſe union, harmony, and mutual confidence to prevail throughout theſe States: That he will beſtow on our great army all thoſe bleſſings which may enable him to be gloriouſly inſtrumental in protecting the rights of mankind, and promoting the happineſs of his ſubjects: That he will bountifully continue his paternal care to the Commander in Chief, and the officers and ſoldiers of the United States: That he will grant the bleſſings of peace to all contending nations, freedom to thoſe who are in bondage, and comfort to the afflicted: That he will diffuſe uſeful knowledge, extend the influence of true religion, and give us that peace of mind which the world cannot give: That he will be our ſhield in the day of battle, our comforter in the hour of death, and our kind parent and merciful judge through time and through eternity.

Done in CONGRESS, this twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine, and in the third year of our independence.

JOHN JAY Preſident.

ATTEST. CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

A PROCLAMATION:

By His Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſquire, General and Commander in Chief of the Forces of the United States of America.

WHEREAS it hath been repreſented, that many of thoſe ſoldiers, who have been induced from divers motives to deſert their corps, and are now diſperſed in different parts of theſe ſtates, having ſeen their error, would be glad to return to their duty, but are reſtrained by the fear of puniſhment. In order to quiet ſuch apprehenſions, and give them an opportunity to put in practice thoſe good diſpoſitions, I do hereby proclaim full pardon to all thoſe, who ſhall rejoin their reſpective corps by the firſt of May next; at the ſame time declaring to all ſuch, who ſhall neglect to avail themſelves of the preſent offer of mercy, and who ſhall perſiſt in their delinquency beyond the period herein appointed for their return, that the moſt effectual meaſures ſhall be purſued to detect them, wherever concealed, and to bring them to the moſt rigorous and exemplary puniſhment.

GIVEN at Head-Quarters, Middle Brook, Mar. 10, 1779.

G. WASHINGTON.

CHARLES-TOWN, *April* 21.

LAST *Wedneſday* arrived here from the *Weſt-Indies* with a large ſupply of military ſtores, the Brig Hercules, Capt. Joſiah Young, and the Schooner Fly, Capt. Charles Morgan.

Our advices by theſe veſſels are, That the Count d'Eſtaing's Squadron, at *Martinique*, had on the 20th of February, been reinforced, by the Robuſte and Magnifique of 74 guns each, the Dauphin Royal of 70, and the Vengeur of 64, from France, under the Command of Count de Graſſe; and that he very ſpeedily expected a further Reinforcement of 8 Ships: But that, Admiral Byron having alſo received a Reinforcement at St. Lucie, which rendered his Fleet much ſuperior to that of the French, nothing offenſive had been attempted on either Side.——That the Count d'Eſtaing, on the 25th of *March*, obſerving 15 of Admiral Byron's Squadron come out of St. Lucie, he put to Sea likewiſe with his Fleet, but Adm. Byron thereupon coming out with the Reſt of his Ships, he was obliged to put back to Martinique; and that this was the only Time Admiral Byron, ſince his Arrival at St. Lucie, or the Count d'Eſtaing ſince his Return from thence had put to Sea, notwithſtanding the many Accounts we have had of the blocking up of the French by the Britiſh Fleet. — That the French Fleet conſiſted, 3 weeks ago, of only fifteen Ships of the Line, 1 of 50 Guns, and 9 Frigates; and the Britiſh, of 21 of the *Line*, 3 of 50 Guns and 12 Frigates.——That the French Ships were all clean and conſequently might ſlip away whenever they thought proper, from Byron, whoſe Fleet were all foul.——That the French Frigates were very ſucceſsful in Cruizing, particularly the *Iphigenie*, which ſince the Capture of the Ceres, had taken ſeveral Briſtol and Liverpoole ships of 20 Guns and upwards.——That on the 5th inſtant, 5 French Frigates and ſmaller Veſſels of war, and 6 Engliſh, were in Sight of each other the whole Day, drawn up in Line of Battle, without coming to an Engagement; whence it is probable the French only manœuvred till Night, to purſue ſome more important Object, from which it was improper any Thing ſhould divert them.——That the Leeward Iſlands were ſuffering exceſſively, from an uncommon Drought, and alſo by being drained of all their Stock and freſh Proviſion to ſupply the Army and Navy at St. Lucie, who were both very ſickly.——That the capital Privateer fitted out from Antigua, a Brig that it was not doubted would make ample Fortunes for every one concerned, is taken by a Boſton Privateer.——That a Dutch man of war of 68 Guns, and a Frigate of 32, had lately arrived at St. Euſtatius with a vaſt Quantity of Money on board.—And that on the 19th of *March* a Flag, ſent from Martinique with 90 Engliſh Priſoners, arrived at Nevis, which having fallen into with two American Veſſels under the Lee of Guadaloupe, the Engliſh Seamen on board, under Pretence of purchaſing Stock, boarded them, and carried them as Prizes, into Nevis, where it was ſaid, they had been condemned.

Letters from Philadelphia of the 1ſt *Inſtant*, ſay, that the City of Amſterdam have ſolicited one of the American Commiſſioners to prepare the Plan of a Treaty of Commerce to be laid before the States-General: And that a Loan of a Million Sterling had lately been compleated with the Dutch.

The brave Sergeant *Jasper* (who ſo gallantly, during the hotteſt of the Fire of Sir Peter Parker's Squadron upon Fort *Moultrie*, in 1776 took up the Flag that had been ſhot down, and planted it upon the Rampart) has lately given a new Proof of his Courage and Addreſs: He, with an other Sergeant, a few Days ago, croſſed Savannah-River, took, and brought to *Major* General Lincoln's Head Quarters, two Captains, named Scott and Young, of the Britiſh Troops in Georgia.

An Gentleman lately exchanged, who is juſt arrived from Georgia, ſays, our People on board the Priſon-ſhips there die, from 10 to 12 in a Day—That the American Priſoners are not allowed more than 10 Ounces of condemned Pork and a Pint of Rice per Day each—And that neither the Continental Officers, Soldiers, Militia or Citizens, who are Priſoners there, are treated with any Degree of that Generoſity and Humanity which formerly did Honour to the Troops of Britain.

The double Dealing and Treachery long practiced by many Inhabitants of the Bahama Iſlands, towards theſe United States and who cannot ſubſiſt without ſupplies of Proviſion from this Continent, has at length induced Congreſs to withdraw that Indulgence from them, which they have hitherto enjoyed; and to put them upon the ſame Footing with the other ſubjects of the King of Great-Britain, by the following Reſolution.

"In CONGRESS, 27th *March* 1779.

"Whereas the Bahama Iſlands are now poſſeſſed by and "under the military Government of the King of Great-"Britain, and the Inhabitants of the ſaid Iſlands have of "late fitted out many Privateers and armed Veſſels for "cruiſing on the Coaſts of theſe United States, and that "ſuch Privateers and armed Veſſels have actually captured "divers Veſſels, the Property of the Citizens of theſe States, "on the Coaſt of South-Carolina. Reſolved, That the Re-"ſolution of Congreſs of the 24th Day of *July* 1776, ſo far "as it relates to the ſaid Bahama Iſlands, be repealed, and "from and after the Date of this Reſolution held void.

"Extract from the *Minutes*,

"CHARLES THOMSON Secretary."

Laſt Friday a Flag of Truce, with upwards of 40 American Priſoners, arrived here from New-Providence——where, we are told, their preſent Circumſtances make them wiſh, that we would exchange our Proviſions for their Turtle and Limes, or give them in Payment for the Freight of the Priſoners they have ſent us.

The ſame Day a Flag of Truce with ſome Priſoners, and Perſons required to depart the State, ſailed for New-Providence.

The Brig Henry, Capt. Corvaiſier from this Port, for Nantes, was taken two Days after ſhe went over the Bar, about 50 Leagues to the Eaſtward, by the Raleigh Britiſh Frigate, Capt. Gambier, who carried her into New-Providence, and afterwards proceeded with her for New-York. While Capt. Corvaiſier was on board, the Raleigh captured 7 out of 8 Veſſels that ſhe chaſed.

Laſt *Week* 18 or 19 ſmall Veſſels, under Convoy of the Lord George Germaine, from St. Auguſtine, arrived at Tybee; but for what Service ſuch a collection of ſmall Veſſels may be deſtined we are not informed.

Yeſterday Odds were betted that there would not be a Britiſh Soldier in Georgia, Eaſt or Weſt Florida, the Bahama or Bermuda *Iſlands*, on the 20th Day of *July* next.

Whenever the Britiſh army may withdraw, or forced to quit the Continent, it is ſaid to be determined to ſend as many of the Loyal Refugees as ſhall then remain with it, to garriſon the ſeveral Forts in the Weſt-India Iſlands, and to incorporate the Reſt in ſuch regular Regiments as may be moſt reduced.

New Advertiſements.

THE *Subſcribers take this Method of acquainting their Friends and the Public in general, that they purpoſe carrying on*

The Factorage Buſineſs

in all its Branches, and would be much obliged to thoſe Gentlemen who pleaſe to employ them: They may depend that the greateſt Attention will be paid to their Intereſt, and the ſpeedieſt Settlements made.—— Produce, Wood, Lumber, &c ſent to them at Prioleau's Wharf, will be thankfully received.

Ichabod Atwell.
Philip Tourne.

TO be ſold at Vendue, on Tueſday *May* 11, at eleven o'clock, A.M. at Strickland's up the path, An entire Gang, conſiſting of 35 Negroes, moſtly country born; among whom are good carpenters, coopers, wheelwrights and ſawyers.——They are allowed by planters to be as complete a gang as any in the ſtate. Twelve months credit will be allowed, paying intereſt and giving ſatisfactory ſecurity.

TO be ſold at public Vendue, on Thurſday the 13th day of May, at 11 o'clock, A Brick Tenement and Lot of Land, ſituate on the Weſt ſide of King-ſtreet, adjoining *Mr.* Thomas *Morgan's*, and a few doors above Capt. Stevenſon's. The lot contains twenty feet in front and 125 feet in depth: Alſo a Lot of Land in Orange-ſtreet, containing 20 feet in front and 75 feet in depth, reaching the bottom of the other lot.

Joſeph and William Badger.

WAnted to purchaſe, A PEW in St. Philip's Church, in the Iſle, or in front of the Gallery. JACOB VALK.

FOR private ſale, Two Lots of Land in St. Andrew's Town, containing half an acre or thereabouts; known in the model of the ſaid town by the number 7 and 14: The ſaid Lots are near the ferry. JACOB VALK.

FOR private ſale, A Tract of Land of 600 acres, on South Pacolet River, in Berkley county, near the Indian line.

A Tract of Land of 500 acres in Ninety-ſix diſtrict, in the Fork of Tyger and Enoree rivers, on a branch called Cedar Creek, bounded N. E. by Chriſtopher Caſey and James *M'Dowall*, S.E. on Nathaniel Killon.

JACOB VALK.

TO be ſold, on Friday the 23d of April, at my room, at 11 o'clock, A valuable Lot of Land, bounding ſouthwardly on the canal leading from the fortifications to Meeting-ſtreet.—On the premiſes are a ſmall commodious dwelling-Houſe of two ſtories, having two rooms below and two above ſtairs, a tolerable kitchen, with a brick oven, a very good neceſſary houſe with a brick vault thereto.

JACOB VALK.

POST-OFFICE, *Charlestown.*

WHereas very great and conſtant Impoſitions are practiſed by Perſons employed to ride between this Town and the Camps of His Excellency the *Preſident* and General *Lincoln*, by extorting two Dollars or more for a *Single Letter*.—I would not wiſh to prevent any Opportunity of Perſons nearly connected enjoying a full and frequent Correſpondence, therefore ſhall at preſent take no other Cognizance of the Matter, than by giving this Public Notice,

That the *Poſtage* of a *Single Letter* from either of the Camps, is no more than Seven Shillings and Sixpence currency.

Nicholas Boden, *Poſtmaſter.*

N. B. *A Regular* Poſt rider, ſets off every Thurſday Morning as uſual, for the Camp at Purysburgh.

LETTERS in the OFFICE.

A. Ariber John, Anerum Wm. Atkins George, Atherton Joſeph, Aſh Richard Ruſſel.

B. Buttler Major J. Burrows William Ward 2, Baxter John, Bevin Monſ. at Mr. Leſtargette's, Bond George-Paddon, Brown Robert 3, Blanks John, Buttler Peirce 3, Buttler major, Brailsford John, Bretigny le marquis, Briggs Charles, Bolton Robert, Brown Chriſtopher, Bolin Peter, Bryan hon. William, Brown Malcom.

C. Crouch Henry, Church capt. Conſtant, Cowper Mrs. at Mrs. Ann M'Queen's, Clark Levinus and John Dorſius 2, Caſſels James, George-town; Cruſe John, Cape Brian, Clitheral doctor James, Cole Richard, Chauveau Monſ. Campbell Alexander, Coquette Joſeph, Channington Wm.

D. Deas John, Dorſius John, Dewees Andrew, Deſauſſure Daniel, Duvall captain, Deveſe Philip, Deveaux Andrew, Dennies capt. William. Doerner, Youngeſt & company 2, Doughty Wm. Dehon Francis, Deliber John, Dehon John, Davidſon Rev. James, Dilling lieut. John, Deſmariaſt.

E. Evans William, eſq; Edwards John. eſq; Elbert col. Samuel.

F. French Mrs. Sally, Fitzpatrick lieut. Patrick, Forguſon Slocumb, Pippe Nathaniel, Fennick Thomas, eſq; Flint James, Fenwick Edw. John's Iſland.

G. Graham Thomas (care of Mr. *Bourke*) Garden doctor Alexander 2, Guillaud Wm. (care of *Mr. Bourdeaux*) Gillett doctor Aaron 2, George capt. Wm. Grove Mrs. Jane, Gorang Mathuran, Grayham Mr. Wm. Gomes Ao. 2n. Moſſe, Gervais John-Lewis, Gill capt. James.

H. Holmes capt. Alexander, Halling doctor Sol. Hamilton Patrick, Hopper Thomas (left at Mr. Johnſtone's *Mulatto Alley*) Hatter John, Huger major *Benjamin*, Hunter John, Herigoyen Monſ. Hamilton John, Hooper Thomas (at Mrs. *Boddie's*) Humphries Samuel, Hughes T. and S. Williams, Hall hon. Lyman, eſq.

J. Johnſton Mr. (at the ſhip *General Moultrie*) Jeffs David, Jenkins John, Jones Thomas, Jackſon lieut. Baſil, Jolidon, Mr. Jom widow of the rev. Wm.

K. Kinloch Francis, eſq; Kennedy Mark, Kennedy Dr. Matthew, Kennedy James.

L. Louis, Hunte & comp. Lehoux Mr. Livingſton Wm Lightwood Edw. Lawrens John, Levy Ezekiel, Lindſay William, Leſeſne Mrs. Sarah (at col. *Beekman's*) Low capt. Philip, Laboud's monſ. Pierre, Euyer monſ Laurent Lyhme capt. Frederick.

M. Maxwell John B. Maxwell T. Magens Thomas, Martin W. Moſes Meyers, Morris William, Mitchel John, M'Kinna James, May *Benjamin*, Martin John, Mazyck Meſſ. Minning Col. Myers Joſeph.

O. Owen John 3, O'Mear and Legare.

P. Pettigrew Ebenezer, Pettigrew James, Pesnea Joſhua, Price William, Pyne capt. Robert, Poole Peter le, *Pierre* Monſ. Pare capt. Hardy, Palmer job, Pray capt. job, Parker Mr. David, Powell Mrs. Elizabeth.

R. Rholen John, Rice Nathan, Read Jacob, eſq; Rumſey Wm Rantowle Alexander, Reid Wm. Reed widow, Roulhac and Co.

S. Smith *Benjamin* or Roger, eſqrs. Spencer capt. Calvin Somervell John, Stoddard Moſes, Smith capt. Thomas, Savage Thomas, Smith Thomas, Ponpon; Saunders Spencer George Bl. 2, Stephens H. Smith, Summers John Simpſon William, Spencer capt. James (Stewart's tavern) Sorrill capt. Hezekiah, Skirving col. Wm. Sumner jethro eſq; Sumner brig. general, (or in his abſence col. James Armſtrong) Scarth jonathan, Scott, Irwin and Cowper, Stim Florent Monſ.

T. Telfair Edward, eſq; Tebout Tunis, Taerlingh Pieter Taylor Demcy, Thomſon George, Thomſon Andrew, Turner doctor Wm. V. Tody Mary.

V. Vaill john, Veramore Miſs Caroline 2.

W. Williams James, Williams John, eſq; Bryan Winborne, Windſor Shadrach, Wentworth capt. Samuel, *Woodward* Jonathan, Williams enſign John, Wilſon John, Congeress; Wright Wm. Watkins John W. Wright Alexander, Wells Samuel, Warren Rev. Mr.

Y. York Mr. Yamscol. William.

TO be ſold, on Thurſday the 29th inſtant, at the plantation where Mrs. Patience Dannelly lived, at Wapetah, Part of the Eſtate, conſiſting of two Negroes, cattle, horſes, hogs, ſheep, houſhold furniture, corn, &c. plantation tools, alſo the hire of ſundry negroes to the firſt of January next. Conditions to be made known at the day of ſale. All perſons to whom the ſaid eſtate is indebted are deſired to deliver in their accounts properly atteſted, and thoſe who are indebted to make immediate payment, to

Iſaac Legare,
Nathan Tait, } Executors.

A very good Bricklayer to be hired.

Enquire of the Printers.

FOR private Sale, the noted Horſe Gambler, formerly belonging to Edward Thomas, Eſq; about 14 Hands and a half high; he is a very good ſaddle horſe, and ſold for no fault; the preſent proprietor having no occaſion for him.——Alſo a Greyhound almoſt new, of about 200 wt. and a pair of Quern-ſtones 26 inches diameter. Enquire of JOHN RICHARD TALLMAN.

TO be Let immediately at a landing in St. Thomas's, two Dwelling Houſes and Gardens; alſo ſtores for merchandize or goods: Diſtant from Charlestown 9 miles, from which landing ferry boats ply every day to town. Whoever inclines to take upon rent the premiſes, or any part thereof, may apply to the ſubſcribers on the ſame.

THOMAS ADDISON.

THE *ſubſcriber having left Savannah, where he had carried on the Vendue Buſineſs for ſome Years, and flatters himſelf, that he gave his employers full ſatisfaction, has now taken a ſtore in Broad ſtreet, next door to Mr. Wm. Holliday's, where he purpoſes to follow the ſame branch of Buſineſs, by vending of houſes, lands, negroes, and all kinds of merchandize: Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their buſineſs, may be aſſured, that the greateſt exactneſs and punctuality will be obſerved,*

By their obedient humble ſervant,

Jacob Jacobs.

LOST, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen out of a Gentleman's Houſe within the laſt Fortnight, Three MUSIC BOOKS, with the Owner's name wrote in them——If offered for Sale, it is requeſted they may be ſtopped, and a ſuitable Reward will be given for them.—Enquire of the *Printers.*

One hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away from my Plantation in St. John's Pariſh, the following Negroes, HAMPSHIRE, a ſenſible, ſtout well-made black Fellow a Carpenter by trade, and his wife SALLY, a ſhort black Wench. MINGO, a tall, ſlim, likely Fellow, a Cooper by Trade; Bob, a ſhort, elderly Fellow, with his wife PHEBY. 'Tis imagined that they will incline toward Georgia, as they lately came from Mr. Brewton's Plantation, below the Town of Savannah. A Reward of Twenty Dollars for each will be paid for delivery of either of them at the Work-houſe in Charles-Town, or to Mr. John Marion at ſaid Plantation in St. John's Pariſh.

MAURICE SIMONS.

TO be *Sold* at public Vendue at Camden, on *Saturday* the firſt day of May, Two Tracts of Land, viz. one containing 400 acres, ſituate on Rocky Creek, about 50 Miles above Camden, whereon are a dwelling-houſe and ſundry improvements. The other containing 512 acres, ſituate on *Sandy* Creek, about 60 miles from Camden, where are ſome improvements: —Both which Tracts are as good Land as moſt in that part of the country, late the property of Capt. Peter Nance, and ſold under execution, by

JOHN WYLY, *Sheriff* of Camden Diſtrict.

WAnted to purchaſe, a Waiting Man that has been uſed to the Care of Horſes, and that can be well recommended.——Alſo, a good Chaiſe Horſe. Enquire of NATHANIEL RUSSEL, and Co.

CENTINEL, A bright bay, near 15 hands and a half high, formerly the property of Robert Quaſh, Eſq; will cover this ſeaſon at Mr. John Gaillard's plantation, in St. Stephen's pariſh, near Murray's Ferry, at 40 Dollars a Mare, and two Dollars to the groom. The money to be ſent with the mares——There are upwards of 200 acres of fine paſturage, 100 being river ſwamp: Great care will be taken of the mares, but at the owners riſk.——N.B No mares will be received after June.

PHaroah will Cover this Seaſon, at Drayton-Hall, at 50l each Mare and 1 Dollar to the Groom the Money to be ſent with the Mares.—If they do not prove with Foal this Seaſon, they will be received the next at 25l.

Pharaoh was got by old Pharaoh—his Dam by Skim, and his Grand Dam by the old Middleton Horſe. Great Care will be taken of the Mares, but not accountable for any riſk.

BRought to the Work houſe, March 13, a Negro Fellow: He is about 20 Years old, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, marked on the right Buttock, has loſt a joint off one of his Toes from his left Foot, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, and ſays Doctor Tucker of Dorcheſter is his Maſter.

March 17, A Negro Wench named Molly: She is 'twixt 20 and 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet high, has her Country Marks on her Face ſpeaks broken Engliſh, ſays her Maſters Name is *Benjamin* Smith and lives at Gooſecreek.

March 19, A Negro Fellow named Pompey, about 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 5 Inches high, a Barber by Trade, ſpeaks tolerable good Engliſh, ſays his Maſter's Name is Samuel Duboſe and lives in Amelia Townſhip.

JOHN GERLEY, Warden.

LOST *between the Quarter houſe and town, on Saturday laſt, a Child's Gold Locket and Coral Necklace.*

Whoever will return the ſame to the Printer, ſhall receive Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST *or Stolen out of my Houſe, about two Months ſince, a Silver Table Spoon, ſterling Plate, marked W&A. Four Dollars Reward will be given to any Perſon who will return it. If offered for ſale, it is requeſted to be ſtopped and the Party.* Wm. Smith, at Ponpon.

THE *ſubſcriber hath to diſpoſe of a very good Houſe, in Guignard ſtreet, with every convenience ſuitable for a ſmall family, at preſent in the occupation of Edward Davis, Eſq*——*Indico will be taken in payment. Apply to*

Dalziel Hunter.

Alſo 500 Acres of good land on Ediſto.

STolen or Drifted from Hibben's Ferry, near Heddrel's Point, about the 20th of laſt January, A Cypreſs Canoe about 28 Feet long and 3 Feet 8 or 9 Inches wide, made entirely of one Tree: When loſt, had all her Thwarts and Stern Seats nailed faſt; the top Part of the Stern broke off, and is very remarkable for having the Pieces to ſtrengthen her Gunnels put on the inſide, inſtead of the outſide which is the common Method, and which makes her appear narrower than ſhe is. Twenty Pounds Reward will be given for the Canoe and Fifty Pounds for the Thief on Conviction, to be paid by the Subſcriber at the Ferry-Houſe, near the Fiſh-Market, Charlestown. JOHN MARQUET.

JACOB COHEN, at his ſtore in King ſtreet, will ſell wholeſale or retail, all his remaining ſtock on hand.

The two emiſſions of April and May will be received in payment till the 25th of May.

Treaſurers Office.

STATE of SOUTH CAROLINA.

PUblic Notice is hereby given, That we will receive at this Office, any Sums of Money, not leſs than 500 l. from Perſons willing to pay the ſame, in Part of their reſpective Aſſeſſments of the next Public Tax, for which lawful Receipts will be granted, by

WILLIAM PARKER, } Commiſſioners of
JOHN M'CALL, } the Treaſurer.

To be Sold by Public Sale, on Wedneſday the 5th of May at my Room in Church-ſtreet, to the higheſt Bidder, at 11 o'Clock preciſely,

The Following Lands,

300 Acres on a Branch of *Cooſahatchie* or Big Duck Branch, on the Head of the Myrtle Prong.

400 Acres S.E. on Welcher *Ott*, N.E. on vacant Land, and Part on Nicholas *Jones*, and S.W. on Ediſto River, in Orangeburg.

300 Acres on Snake Swamp, S.W. on Land of Jacob Valk.

900 Acres on the north Side of *Jefferies's* Creek on the Four-mile Branch, N.W. on John M'Muldrough, S.E. on *William* Cobb, *James* Irwin, and Abraham Nelſon.

300 Acres on the South Side of Lynch's Lake, N.*W.* on Timothy Mellichamp.

450 Acres in the Forks of Santeatcher, on Calf Pen Bay, in St. Bartholomew's Pariſh, N.E. on James Stobo, S.*W.* on Sanders.

500 Acres, Eaſtward on Lazarus Brown, S.E. Boatwright, S.*W.* on Henry Wilſon

300 Acres in St. Mark's Pariſh, on a Branch of *Big* Rafting Creek, called Beaver dam Creek, S.*W.* on Robert Muncrief.

750 Acres in St. John's, on a *Branch* of Four-holes, and on Wilkinſon's Swamp.

700 Acres on Tyger River, S.E. on David Childres.

300 Acres in Prince William's Pariſh, on the Waters of Meller's Swamp, near the *Head* of Cooſawhatchie Swamp, North on Miles Reighley's.

150 Acres on the North Side of Great Saludy River, N.E. on *William* Bates, N.*W.* on Moſes Kirkland.

JACOB VALK.

FOR *Sale*, a complete Waiting Man, a lover of Horſes, and underſtands the Management of them, blows the *French* Horn, &c.——A fine waiting Boy, Drummer, &c.——A young Girl, uſed to attend on Children, and is fond of them. JACOB VALK.

FOR private *Sale*, a very valuable Plantation, about 36 *Miles* from *Town*—One ditto, about 9 Miles—A ſmall one ditto about 40 miles—*An* exceeding fine Set of Jewels for a Lady's *Dreſs*——*And* ſeveral valuable Tracts of Land from 1 to 50,000 *Acres* and upwards——and to encourage Purchaſers, the Payments may be made in *Bonds* with undeniable *Security*, paying Intereſt annually. Bills of the 20th of May, and *April* 11, Continental or Treaſury Certificates, or Caſh which ever beſt may ſuit. JACOB VALK.

For private *Sale*,

A Large two ſtory Brick-houſe and Lot, the houſe has 4 rooms on a floor, kitchen, and other offices under it,——ſituate in *Anſonborough*, as pleaſant a houſe both for air and proſpect as any in town, elegantly finiſhed and of the beſt materials, with the beſt well of water in this town in the yard. *Alſo* three lots of land on the north ſide of a ſtreet of 45 feet wide, and a lot in Friend-ſtreet, 70 feet front and 272 feet deep.—Good Continental Bills of the emiſſions of May 20, 1778. and 11th April, will be taken in payment. For further information apply to the printers.

For private Sale,

AN Entire Gang of EIGHTY NEGROES, conſiſting of Jobbing Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Sawyers, and two excellent Drivers. Enquire of the Printers.

TO be Sold at Private Sale, That pleaſant and valuable Plantation known by the *Name* of Archdale, on Ashley-River about 15 Miles from Charles-Town, containing 650 Acres of high Land, and about 200 of excellent hard Marſh, very capable of Improvement. For Particulars enquire of RICHARD B. BAKER.

FOR *Sale*, an exceeding pleaſant young *Gelding*, full 15 Hands high, got by old *Starling*, out of a half Blood Mare: He will be warranted good and ſound; alſo a couple of Fillies, one of which is near full Blooded, 4 Years old next May, her Sire *Starling*; She's handſome, in fine order to put to Horſe: The other got by *Babraham*, out of a Country Mare, is but 3 Years old this Spring, and promiſes to make a good brood Mare.——Enquire for further Particulars of the Printers.

Taken at Once, may be had a Bargain, the Times conſidered.

Charleſtown, March, 26, 1779.

THE Subſcriber intending to depart the State about the latter End of next Month, for the Recovery of his Health, gives this public Notice, That he is ready and willing to appear, anſwer, or give Bail, as the Caſe may require, to any Action, Suit, or Summons, that can or may be brought againſt him, agreeable to an Act of Aſſembly, commonly called the Attachment Act.

He requeſts thoſe to whom he may be indebted to call ſpeedily for Payment. EDMUND EGAN.

TAken up adrift by two of my Negroes, in Cooper River, a Canoe, about 24 Feet long and 4 Feet wide, with a white Bottom.

Whoever proves the Property, on paying for this Advertiſement, and giving a Gratuity to the Negroes for their Trouble, may have it again,

WILLIAM HOLLIDAY.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed at TIMOTHY and BODEN's Office, in the State-Houſe, where Advertiſements, &c. are received.